Smite Until Our Foes Bend
On Their Knees

Nippon Times

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The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

VICTORY IS CERTAIN FOR NIPPON, REICH, AVERS SHIGEMITSU

Common War Aims to Uphold International Justice Stressed in Press Interview

Although geographically far apart, Japan and Germany are identified in ideal and purpose, and share in the common aim and aspiration to uphold international justice, declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Tuesday at a press interview with resident German correspondents at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Shigemitsu's statement to the correspondents follows:

"I. The policy of the Japanese Government has already been clearly set forth to all the world in my speech of last January before the Imperial Diet. Utmost cooperation with our Allies as stipulated by the Tripartite Pact constitutes its immutable basis.

"In this connection, I should like to express my personal satisfaction regarding the whole-hearted cooperation that has been carried on, to mutual advantage, between Japan and Germany throughout these past years. Though geographically far apart, our two nations are identified in ideal and purpose. We share in the common aim and aspiration to uphold international justice and in fact we have been fighting in our respective fields of action against a common foe—Anglo-Saxon imperialism. It is this common cause that unites Japan and Germany as one. It is this unity of policy and purpose that gives us both the same absolute confidence in final victory.

Lauds Reich Forces

"I wish to pay my sincere tribute to the might and prowess of your gallant armed forces and to the courage, perseverance and resourcefulness displayed by your nation in prosecuting the common war which was imposed upon us by Britain and America. Germany will surely win, as she must; so will Japan also, for justice, we all know, never fails.

"II. The task assigned to Japan in the Tripartite Pact is the mission to inaugurate a new era of peace and plenty in the vast region of East Asia which is calculated to redound to the enhancement of the welfare of all mankind. This immense and important enterprise naturally beset with manifold difficulties, is making steady and satisfactory progress—thanks largely to the cooperation and collaboration freely and willingly rendered by the peoples in the region and also to the support and sympathy extended by our powerful Allies.

"III. Indeed, all nations in this part of the world are joining forces for the attainment of the aim so fittingly epitomized in the Joint Declaration. This Declaration embodies the immutable policy of Japan, as it does those of the other nations of East Asia. Not only do we intend to emancipate from and defend against Anglo-American aggression East Asiatic nations with their cooperation, we desire also to enlarge the scope of the Declaration so as to help other parts of unredeemed Asia realize their cherished aspiration to freedom and independence. India is a case in point. As the Indian National Army, supported by the Japanese Forces, is penetrating deep into the Indian territory, the independence of India is about to become a reality—a historical event of vast significance.

No Exclusionist Policy

"IV. It is our desire to cultivate, in accordance with the Joint Declaration, friendly relations with all the countries of the world. Far from entertaining intentions to adopt any exclusionist policy we are firmly determined to do away with all artificial barriers and to usher in a new era of political equality and economic reciprocity which we hold as cardinal principles for fostering international harmony and good will. We stand for the opening of natural resources and for free and untrammeled commercial and cultural intercourse throughout the world. It is confidently hoped that after the war this part of the world will emerge as region exemplifying international concord and cooperation where doors will be thrown wide open to all the world. And most naturally, the people of Germany would be able to enjoy here ample and abundant opportunities for economic and cultural activities.

"V. On the other hand America and Britain are bent upon controlling the world's resources and com-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

Vatican Motor Lorry Attacked by Yanks; 4 Occupants Killed

Special

LISBON, April 18.—Although bearing distinct marks of the Vatican, a motor lorry transporting food was attacked by Anglo-American terror planes at Aquasparta, between Terni and Perugia, according to a Rome report. The driver as well as three occupants of the lorry—one clergyman and two women—were killed and several other passengers injured. This attack was the fourth on neutral Vatican vehicles.

TAJIRI APPOINTED NEW ENVOY TO P.I.

Named Minister to Assist Ambassador Murata; Held Various Diplomatic Posts

Akiyoshi Tajiri, Minister to China, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Philippines to assist Ambassador Shozo Murata, it was announced on Wednesday.

Minister Tajiri hails from Shimane Prefecture and is 49 years old. He was appointed Consul at Tientsin in March, 1930, and then successively held the posts of chief of the second section of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, chief of the second section of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau, Consul at Tsingtao, first secretary of the Embassy, Consul at Shanghai, Consul-General at Hongkong, chief of the first section of the East Asiatic Affairs and Counsellor of the Embassy stationed in Shanghai.

He became director of the Investigation Department of the Foreign Office in November, 1941, and with the reorganization of the political organs in China following the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in November of the following year, he was appointed Minister to China stationed in Shanghai.

During his tenure of office in Shanghai, he ably managed various difficulties in the execution of Japan's New China Policy for which he was commended by the Japanese military, official and civilian circles in China as well as by the Chinese officials and civilians.

ITALIAN BISHOP SCORES ANTI-AXIS TERROR RAIDS

Avers Churches, Monuments In Treviso Destroyed and Non-Combatants Slaughtered

Special

LISBON, April 18.—British and American air raids on Treviso, Italy, were condemned by the Bishop of Treviso in his pastoral letter to the Faithful of his Diocese, it is reported from Milan.

The Bishop points out that in Treviso as in so many other Italian towns, churches, historic monuments, public and private buildings were ruthlessly destroyed.

"Treviso which was particularly hit severely was not to a large extent a cemetery," he said. "Women and children were barbarously slaughtered and hospitals are full of innocent injured persons. From amid the sufferings and ruins of the war, Italy will one day arise again thanks to the fidelity and sacrifices of her children."

LATEST BRITISH BAN IMPOSED ON ENVOYS IS RAPPED BY ISONO

Termed Another Example of Enemy Nerve War—Chungking Affected by London Ruling

Commenting on the action by the British Government prohibiting foreign diplomats and couriers from leaving Britain after midnight Monday, Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Board of Information, at Wednesday's foreign press conference said that "it is just another example of the enemy's so-called war of nerves in an attempt to make the fullest use of the second front, which he is unable to open, for propaganda purposes."

Mr. Isono declared that the United States and Britain have been talking of a second front for well nigh two years while their Soviet ally has been making fearful sacrifices on the Eastern Front, adding that this Anglo-American action had more than established their policy of letting others do the hardest fighting. Mr. Isono also pointed out as significant the fact that while the United States, the British Dominions and the Soviet Union were precluded from the restrictions, Chungking was not. He said that this showed again that Chungking's inclusion in the so-called four-Power anti-Axis lineup was purely nominal.

Mr. Isono's comment follows:

New Example of Nerve War

"The British Foreign Office has announced that beginning from midnight on April 17-18, foreign diplomats and couriers are banned from leaving Britain, that all telegrams of diplomatic missions and consular offices must be in plain language and that diplomatic bags will be subjected to strict censorship.

"British propaganda has called this regulation the 'most dramatic second front regulation yet imposed,' but as a matter of fact it is just another example of the enemy's so-called war of nerves in an attempt to make the fullest use of the second front, which he is unable to open, for propaganda purposes. It is to be recalled that Britain put a ban on communications with Eire a short time ago, apparently for the same purpose.

"The United States and Britain have been talking of a second front for well nigh two years while their Soviet ally has been making fearful sacrifices on the Eastern Front. All this long while they have capitalized it to the maximum extent as a weapon in their propaganda campaign because it costs them nothing in material and human losses. Thus, their policy of taking the line of least resistance by letting others fight the hardest battles has been more than established.

Chungking Subject to Ban

"What is especially noteworthy about the censorship regulations is that, while the United States, the Dominions and the Soviet Union are precluded from the restrictions, Chungking, like all other anti-Axis satellites and neutral States, is subject to them. The exclusion of Chungking from the British honor roll, so to speak, is nothing suprising or unexpected, for, to the United States and Britain, that isolated regime has always been nothing more than a convenient tool to be utilized for all it is worth in resisting Japan. It is another of recurring proofs that though Chungking has been included in the so-called Four-Power Anti-Axis lineup that membership is merely nominal. It may be likened to a stick of candy to quiet a bawling child."

Yank Officers in Britain Use Cars Freely While Ired Britishers Are Forced to Walk

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 17.—Rankling discord is rife between the British and Amercian forces in the British Isles because the two armies have separate transport and intendance sections, says a Britisher who arrived recently in Washington, according to a report received here.

He said that the British army has a grudge against the American forces because the Yankee officers who are given supplies of gasoline can use motor cars whenever they like, while it is the lot of the British commanding officers to "foot it" to their offices because they cannot get gasoline.

The Britisher also stated that there has lately been an abrupt increase in the tendency for the relations between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets to deteriorate.

In Britain, he declared, there has been a revival in a very accentuated form of the questions centered around the Communist Party and the Popular Front.

Continuing, he said that there is a deepening of the impression among the British people that in the event of the Soviet Union emerging victorious in the war it would be extremely difficult to prevent it from establishing a hegemony over Europe.

Vagueness of U.S. Foreign Policy Worries Yank Press and Public

American Leaders Urged by Columnists to Clarify Nation's War Aims in Europe to Counteract Any Action by Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—The continuing lack of American foreign policy is now cause for the gravest alarm declares the U.S. magazine Time in a recent issue, voicing the sentiment of the majority of periodicals and papers. The weekly declared:

"American pundits were trying to tell us something of paramount importance last week. Men and women whose job it is to make close and penetrating analysis of national affairs had come to certain inevitable conclusions out of their studies of masses of conflicting facts and views. Conscious of their responsibilities they wrote carefully and in low key but their unanimity was unusual and significant. What columnists and experts are saying is that the continuing lack of American foreign policy is now cause for the gravest alarm."

"Meanwhile the New York Times, never an idle rumor-monger and by reputation the paper most concerned with the conduct of foreign affairs, led the field in discussing present dangers in its columns.

"Columnist Dorothy Thompson, with rare lack of emotion, told the United States something which Washington had carefully withheld. She said: 'Churchill buried the Atlantic Charter. Since our President, the co-author, has not taken up the issue, we are taking it that the abandonment of the Charter is an established fact. The presumption of the Atlantic Charter was that its basic principles applied to all—to victor and vanquished alike but Churchill made a flat statement that the Atlantic Charter did not apply in any sense to the enemy. Unconditional surrender means we end the war, he explained, with no promises of any kind.

Fear Soviet Domination

"'Why do we want to free our hands? Is it because we have a plan for Germany and Europe which we prefer not to make public? Or is it because we do not have a plan at all? Has the Soviet Union a plan? Yes, no doubt several plans. If we enter Europe without a plan while the Soviets have a clear one formulated, we shall be caught in a situation for which we are totally unprepared.'

"Arthur Krock, able Washington correspondent for the New York Times and an old friend and admirer of Hull, could let neither friendship nor personal admiration stand in the way of expressing his alarm at the drifting of the United States into danger. Krock had found on all sides such a disturbing cause for concern that he insisted that 'only a clear and candid statement by the President or Hull can remove these apprehensions.'

"What were Krock's apprehensions? The fog that masks our

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

BRITISH STEP IRES SWEDES AND SWISS

Restrictions on Diplomats Declared Violation of International Law

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The Swedish Government has been formally notified by the British Minister on the limitations of diplomatic privileges invoked by the British Government and is now deliberating on counter-measures.

The Government, moreover, appears to be unanimous in its decision that the British measure is a violation of international usage, and a protest by the Swedish Government to London is expected.

Meanwhile, a report from Zurich today disclosed that the Swiss Government immediately called a Cabinet meeting in connection with the diplomatic censorship measure announced by the British Foreign Office last night.

During the course of the discussions, it was decided that the British measure constituted a violation of international law and well-informed political circles expect a protest to be lodged by the Swiss Government shortly.

Sees Invasion Nearing

Special

LISBON, April 18.—News of the British Foreign Office restrictions on diplomatic relations is interpreted by the United States public as a distinct indication that the day of the European invasion is approaching with rapid strides, according to Washington reports reaching here.

Although the action by the London Government was previously discussed with the Washington authorities, the announcement of the measure led to lively speculations in well-informed Washington circles.

The State Department as well as the military authorities were flooded with questions but—obviously upon orders from the higher-ups—they kept silent.

Everybody realizes that such drastic measures have never before been introduced on the eve of military action predicted for so long as was the case this time and it is generally admitted that the Foreign Office step is tantamount to violation of diplomatic customs, the same report pointed out.

On the other hand, it is stressed in Washington that in view of the significance of keeping military preparations secret such a measure must simply be swallowed.

The report significantly observed that there is lively discussions in Washington now whether the United States Government would take a similar measure. These same quarters declare it would not be surprising if it did.

JAPANESE SMASH 16 ENEMY PLANES

Bomber-Fighter Attack on Rabaul Frustrated—Wotje Raiders Forced to Flee

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 19.—A total of 218 enemy planes, consisting of bombers and fighters, attempted to attack Rabaul, New Britain Island, on Monday. Japanese Units on the spot immediately went into action and shot down nine raiders and damaged three with anti-aircraft gunfire. The rest of the raiders were repelled.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

2 Flying-Boats Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 19.—In a furious aerial combat, Japanese Fighter Plane Units downed two anti-Axis flying-boats yesterday morning when 22 four-engined flying-boats made an abortive raid on Mereyon Island.

Damage on our side was extremely slight.

One Plane Shot Down

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 19.—Japanese Forces stationed on Wotje Island downed one medium-sized plane when they intercepted a formation of 39 enemy bombers and fighters that attacked our position in two waves on Monday morning.

Due to the furious anti-aircraft gunfire opened up by the Japanese all the raiders were forced to flee before they could carry out any effective attack.

Saipan Raiders Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 19.—Ten large-sized enemy planes tried to attack Saipan yesterday morning but were repulsed by the Japanese Forces there who suffered no damage.

Another Plane Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 19.—Japanese Units in the Kei Islands area shot down one enemy plane out of a formation of 18 four-engined aircraft that attempted to attack our position on Monday morning.

The Japanese succeeded in routing all the raiders. No damage was reported on our side.

Chungking Has Raid Alarm

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—An air raid alarm was sounded in Chungking today, according to a report from Chiang Kai-shek's capital received here. This is the first time this year the report added, that the Chungking people have been alarmed by an air raid siren.

MILITARY PRESSURE SEEN BEHIND THREAT BY U.S. TO NEUTRALS

State Department Keeps Mum On Hull Statement—Enemy Notes Handed Sweden

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—Pressure from military circles in London and Washington is seen behind U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's coercive statement against Sweden and other neutral countries within the German blockade cordon in regard to their export of materials to Axis countries, according to a New York dispatch to the Svenska Dagbladet, a local newspaper.

The report indicates that it is worthy of note that the U.S. State Department is maintaining a reserved attitude in regard to the issue, refraining from making any comment on Hull's statement at his press conference on April 13 that America, Britain and the Soviet Union were in conference regarding the supplying by neutral countries of materials to the Axis Powers and that in this connection, negotiations had already been commenced with some of the neutrals including Sweden.

Notes Handed Sweden

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—Official notes bristling with veiled threat and touching only upon the question of ball-bearing exports were recently handed by the United States and British Ministers here to the Swedish Foreign Minister, according to the Svenska Dagbladet.

The notes, the paper said, made no reference to the question of iron and steel exports or navicert and were confined solely to the question of ball-bearing exports. Their tone or menace was ill-concealed.

The reaction of the press here to the contents of these notes is unanimous in conceiving the Anglo-American attitude to be an unmitigated attempt to encroach upon the rights and interests of Sweden and one that is calculated to force Sweden to abandon her policy of neutrality. An adamant view that it is utterly impossible to abrogate Sweden's commercial agreements with Germany under the circumstances is generally expressed by the same press.

Turkey Condemns Threat

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—Cordell Hull's warning to neutral countries is severely condemned in Turkey, according to the Ankara correspondent of the Sevenska Dagbladet.

Turkey denies that the chrome supplied by it to Germany has anything like the importance of a factor in deciding the issue of the war. It is asserted by Turkey that it is necessary to its subsistence to sell goods produced within its borders and in return get necessaries of life. Even the newspaper Tanin, generally considered to have leanings toward Britain and America is highly indignant at the Hull warning, which it judges to be an ultimatum to neutral countries.

The Hull statement will produce no effect on the trade relations between Germany and Turkey, an Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul reaching here indicates. Representatives of German trade, according to the dispatch, were scheduled to arrive in Turkey on April 9 with the object of renewing the German-Turkish trade agreement that covers above all chrome. The dispatch mentions the confident expectation of interested quarters in Turkey that there will be under the new agreement a far more brisk interchange of materials between Germany and Turkey than has hitherto been the case.

Indian Unit Under Foe Joins Japanese Side And Attacks Enemies

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 18.—An Indian unit which formerly belonged to the Fifth Battalion of the enemy 49th Division cast in its lot with the Japanese Forces on April 14. This unit left the base on March 21 under the order to pursue the Japanese. On reaching the foremost Japanese line, the soldiers of the contingent expressed their desire to join the Japanese Forces and immediately began to fight the Anglo-Indian troops with trench-mortars, light machine-guns, rifles and bomb-throwers at the top of the Japanese columns. They decided to cast in their lot with the Japanese when they realized that units of the Azad Hind Fauj were fighting the British in cooperation with the Imperial Forces.

U.S. TAKES CONTROL OF CHUNGKING ARMY

Ferris Reported Assumes Command of Chiang's Yunnan Expeditionary Force

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 18.—Chiang Kai-shek's Yunnan expeditionary army has been placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris, Vice chief-of-staff of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, it is reported here.

The United States and British propagandists are circulating the propaganda that their forces on the Indo-Burmese front were defeated because the Chiang Kai-shek force held in the Yunnan area was unable to draw the main force of the Japanese to the north, obviously with the intention of glossing over their own incomptence.

Information reaching here says that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, deputy commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia,' is emphasizing the strategic blunders of the Yunnan army in order to place it under his command. Thus he has succeeded in railroading Ferris to the command of the Yunnan army. Ferris is now said to be busily engaged in Americanizing the troops and already two divisions of the army have been transferred to the south.

Mountbatten Sees Chiang Troops

Domei

CANTON, April 18.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, is reported to have visited the Americanized Chungking troops in northern Burma on April 16, according to an Indian report relayed through Chungking which was received here.

The report said that Mountbatten conferred with Sun Li-jen, the commander of these troops, and departed after a stay of only three hours.

Layton Meets Mountbatten

Special

LISBON, April 18.—Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in Ceylon, welcoming Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, and his staff from New Delhi on Monday told newspapermen that the removal of the southeastern Asia command headquarters to Ceylon "marks a further stage of the organization of the offensive against Japan," according to a Colombo dispatch.

Layton, however, significantly warned, "We must be on guard against impatience and over-optim-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 8)

U.S. Journal Raps 'Blunders' Committed By Own Armed Forces on All War Fronts

Special

LISBON, April 18.—The pathetic "blunders" committed by all departments of the United States armed forces on all the battle fronts was editorially criticized by the Christian Science Monitor, one of the leading journals in the United States, in its April 3 issue.

The disgraceful bombing of the Swiss city, Schaffhausen, mistaking it for a German city highlighted these blunders committed by the Americans, the journal said.

In this connection, it is recalled that U.S. State Department recently made its first down payment of $1,000,000 to the Swiss Government for the heavy damage inflicted on that city.

It also pointed out that not only the American air force but also the navy has committed these child-like mistakes. On the Sicilian front, United States war vessels opened up a barrage of fire upon their own transport planes mistaking them to be the enemy and brought down more than 50 of them.

The army had its due shar of errors when its ground forces fired upon their own landing parties which attempted to land in the Marshall Islands. Similar mistakes, the paper added, have been committed by the United States forces in the Mediterranean and on all the fighting fronts.

CAPTURE OF ZUBSA, FOE BASE IN INDIA, IS NOW IMMINENT

Picked Japanese Units Inflicting Heavy Losses on Enemy Northwest of Kohima

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 18.—With the war having progressed satisfactorily in favor of the Japanese Forces which reduced several strategic enemy points one after another, a grand scale offensive and defensive battle is now about to reach its height between the opposing forces on the firing line at Zubsa, eight kilometers northwest of Kohima.

Having occupied Kohima, the pivotal point of the enemy against the central Burma-Indian border, the X X corps of the Japanese Army which completed their position for assaulting Dimapur, advanced along the Kohima-Dimapur highway heading for Dimapur upon mopping-up the foe remnants around Kohima.

Simultaneously a powerful Japanese corps, on the other hand, is now launching an offensive on X X, the strategic point northeast of Kohima.

Advancing northward from Maoshinsan, south of Kohima, the strong corps of the Imperial Japanese Forces broke through a part of Kohima on the evening of April 5 and completely occupied it on the following day.

Catching up with the fleeing enemy X X troops under a brigade commander, the Japanese launched a vigorous attack against them after having caught up with them at a height two kilometers west of Kohima.

Meanwhile, dispatching the main body, a heavy, terrific attack is now being carried out against Zubsa, eight kilometers northwest of Kohima.

After annihilating the Rifles First Regiment based at Jiyesami and Pakekezumi, 30 kilometers east of Kohima, the X X Japanese corps that pierced into Nelhema, 12 kilometers north of Kohima, on April 8, threw into the battle line a part of its troops and succeeded to occupy Chesuema, 10 kilometers north of Kohima on the next day.

Thence, continuing their relentless assault, the Japanese moved westward and entered Prihema, 17 kilometers northwest of Kohima, the vital strategic base on the Imphal-Dimapur highway. Thus, the Japanese succeeded to cut off the retreating route of the enemy. Swiftly following up the routed enemy forces, the Japanese are now pressing hard at Nichiugerd in the Dimapur Plains, commanding the Assam-Bengal Railway within hailing distance.

Maintaining a hot chase against the defeated enemy troops, a powerful Japanese Unit, advancing northward from Nelhema, occupied Chiyeminyu, 20 kilometers northeast of Nelhema, on April 11. Their advance toward X X strategic point is now being continued.

In parallel with the rapid development of the mopping-up operations against the enemy remnants, an unprecedented operation of the Japanese Forces against the routed enemy forces in these areas will be materialized effectively.

In utter confusion, the enemy is now trying his utmost to prevent the daring assault and advance of the Japanese, particularly in defending the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Constructing strong positions at Zubsa, eight kilometers northwest of Kohima, the enemy is desperately resisting the Japanese onslaught supported by planes and with 20 mountain-guns, howitzers, 20 odd trench mortars and 10 odd tanks around their Zubsa position in an endeavor to halt the Japanese advance.

By railway and transport planes, the enemy also is striving to reinforce the Dimapur base. From Shilong, trains fully laden with troops are said to have been reaching Dimapur daily. The strength of the enemy troops known up to the present includes one mechanized division in addition to troops of three brigades sent by transport planes. Reinforcements are also being sent to first firing line by numerous trucks.

Enemy Hit Hard

By U. KOMATSU and R. [illegible]
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 18.—Picked units of the Japanese on

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Press Comments

Wednesday, April 19

UTTER FAILURE AWAITS WALLACE

ASAHI—The projected visit to Chungking of U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace shows that in the relations between the United States and Chungking the swing of the pendulum has inclined toward the latter.

This serves as a striking contrast to the fact that hitherto Chungking has had to send a military mission, dispatch Soong Mei-ling, wife of General Chiang Kai-shek, send the Foreign Minister to Washington and take other steps to appeal to or demand the United States for aid. Now it is the United States who is the requester. This must be said to mark a major change in their relationship.

Since the Nimitz declaration made after the counter-offensive against the Marshall Islands, the United States has attached marked importance to Chungking. The ultimate aim of the American Pacific campaign is to reach the shores of China. Even if by some miracle this campaign should succeed, if there is no Chungking with adequate fighting strength waiting to receive the Americans all the carefully-laid plans would become utterly meaningless. Thus, it becomes an essential requisite to increase the fighting strength of Chungking for the development of the Nimitz strategy.

Chungking, however, is showing no inclination to cooperate with the United States contrary to the latter's expectations. In the Indian campaign, for instance, the Chungking army, trained and equipped by the Americans, is refusing to go forward on the ground of Chiang's orders. The arms and provisions sent after so much trouble and pains on the part of the United States are being used in the expeditions against the Communist army or Outer Mongolians. This hardly makes for the strengthening of the anti-Axis forces in China, but rather for their weakening. On the part of the United States who must repose expectations which seem even excessively large upon the cooperation of Chungking, this situation is enough to cause her the gravest concern. This probably is the reason for Wallace's visit to Chungking.

The virtue of allied warfare is cooperation. A fatal weakness would be disunity in war aims or a clash of interests among the allied nations. In America-Chungking relations only the weakness has developed without any of the strength. Chungking is willing to make use of American materials but refuses to mobilize its forces for the sake of the United States. Thus, only the weakness of allied warfare is in evidence in the anti-Axis camp.

The resentment in the United States over non-fighting Chungking is already taking the form of opinion in favor of overthrowing Chungking, after the example of Jugoslavia. But such a step would immediately spell failure of the American Pacific campaign. Thus, Wallace's mission at Chungking is most probably to reorganize the country into a "progressive democracy" and to strengthen the Chungking regime by reconciliation with the Communist Party.

The fact that the Communists have greatly welcomed the news of Wallace's visit lends color to this surmise. Will Wallace succeed in this mission? Dr. Lin Yu-tang who returned to America from Chungking recently in a broadcast speech on April 11 denounced the Chinese Communist Party saying that it was owing to the insinuations of "unpatriotic Chinese" that Chungking was considered as not cooperating with the United States. The Communists were afraid that the United States' aid to Chungking would strengthen it during and after the war. Previously Roosevelt hoisted Owen Lattimore onto Chiang as personal political adviser in an endeavor to effect a Chungking-Communist coalition. This step, however, has only increased the antipathies of Chungking. Lin Yu-tang's words succinctly represent the view of the Chungking regime. In them we can foresee utter failure of Wallace's mission.

PERSECUTION OF NEUTRALS AGAIN BEGUN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The United States and Britain have again taken to applying pressure on neutral countries. This is not a matter of recent origin because the two Powers have resorted to this trick time and again with great persistence. Sometimes they succeeded but most of the time they have failed. The motive of this pressure has already been frequently pointed out: the method is absolutely unscrupulous, trampling underfoot the sovereign rights of neutrals. In spite of the series of failures they encountered in their policy of coercing neutrals following the Teheran Conference, they have reopened fire with their battery of coercion and threats against Turkey and Spain. The United States and Britain have made a representation to Turkey regarding her exports to Germany and lodged a similar complaint with Spain.

On the part of Turkey, she is bearing the pressure well, refusing to change her traditional policy of neutrality and continued relations with the Axis countries. It is interesting to note that she is even making closely-reasoned retorts to her tormentors. She is saying that she cannot accept anti-Axis demands which are dogmatically and selfishly prompted by their own interests alone. Also, she is pointing out to the two bullies that suspension of what little quantities of materials the neutrals can send to the Axis countries cannot possibly affect the issue of the war so as to end it in short order. If the war is to be terminated quickly, why not develop the Second Front the anti-Axis Powers have been so blatantly blaring forth?

This attitude on the part of Turkey is paralleled by an equally independent attitude of Argentina in her riposte to U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's complacent speech. The loss of face on the part of the United States due to Argentina's refusal to bow to her wishes is a good specimen of the fate in store for dollar diplomacy. If Washington would prevent Turkey from selling her goods to the Axis nations, Washington should purchase the same goods on equal terms. Turkey considers the matter in this purely economic light and says that it can be settled by pure economics. What reply can the United States or Britain make to this?

It is a well-known fact that Anglo-American diplomacy has lately lost its old form and is under fire even at home. Thus the United States and British Governments have been compelled to act in order to show that they are not wasting time on the diplomatic front. Hence their persecution of the neutrals. But the ripostes of Argentina and Turkey have resulted in their utter loss of face. No doubt, America and Britain will continue to maneuver along the same lines but as Turkey has pointed out, such negative methods cannot terminate the war in short order. The clearer this becomes to them, however, the more ruthless their unscrupulous methods are liable to be.

INDIA AS A SUPPLY BASE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—India has been greatly strengthened recently as a base for supplying the anti-Axis forces in the Southeastern Pacific and China war zones. The maintenance of the United States air force in China could only be made possible by sending planes, pilots and fuel to it from northern India. Therefore, we must realize that the existence of India as an enemy supply base directly concerns us.

Following the outbreak of the war, the British demanded the cooperation of all Indians, but the order was completely ignored. Almost five years have passed since then and the Indian masses are still not acting in unison with the British-Indian Government. On the contrary, with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the anti-British movement in India has become intensified.

When Britain entered the war, its dependence on India for the supply of war materials increased greatly. In 1940, the British War Supply Commission was dispatched to India for the purpose of increasing the output of arms, and as a result a concrete plan for the transformation of India into an arsenal for Britain was decided upon.

In line with that plan, gigantic blast furnaces were installed in the existing iron works and more plants were constructed. This, naturally increased the demand for manpower and at eight plants alone the number of workers had to be increased from 17,000 to 49,000.

In 1940, India shipped to Britain 400,000 rifles, 120,000,000 rounds of rifle shots and more than 400,000 shells. Recent reports indicate that India's armament production has been increased 12 times that before the war, and war weapons never before manufactured in India are now being turned out of her plants.

Particularly notable, in this connection, is that the first warship built in India was launched at Calcutta in July, 1941, and that 6,000-ton merchant vessels are now being built in India. Furthermore, with the arrival of the United States air force in India, an airplane plant was established with American capital. The production goal for that factory was set at 50 bombing planes monthly., Also, the General Motor Company and the Ford Motor Car Company set up plants for the construction of military trucks, aiming to produce more than 25,000 a year.

"Whoever controls Bengal, controls the wealth of entire India," says an old saying. As the center of India's war industry lies in Bengal, we must realize just how important the present Imphal operations are, because that district is not far from Bengal Province.

ANTI-AXIS FAILURE IN BURMA IS NOTED

Mountbatten's Move to Ceylon Bares Uselessness of Land Operations

Special

LISBON, April 18.—Even military observers in anti-Axis countries are interpreting the transfer of the headquarters of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, from New Delhi to Ceylon, as a sign of the failure of Mountbatten's Burma campaign, according to dispatches received here.

While they ostensibly said that the transfer was made as a move to concentrate the army, navy and air commands for amphibious operations against Burma, they pointed out that there is one school of thought which opposes the plan of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy-Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, to open a Burma road because it is contended that the only sensible way to retake Burma is by sea.

Such a comment was cause for opinion here that the differences between Mountbatten and Stilwell have been intensified.

A London dispatch revealed that both the Times and the Daily Telegraph today said that the transfer of the headquarters supports the view that the southeast Asia campaign must be primarily naval, thereby admitting the failure of the current Burma land operations.

The Times pointed out that since the anti-Axis forces now fighting in Burma are reinforced and supplied from the vastly larger Indian command, "it might be supposed that the transfer of Mountbatten's headquarters to Ceylon might delay the movements of reinforcements and supplies."

Meanwhile, the Daily Telegraph significantly attempts to minimize the failure of Mountbatten's Burma campaign, by stating that the transfer does not create any impediment to Mountbatten's control of the Burma campaign which it suggested was anyway "only preliminary with the limited objective of making the air and land routes between Assam and China secure from Japanese attack."

In the meantime, a New Delhi dispatch revealed that Major-General Walter David Alexander Lentaigne, 45, has been appointed commander of the air-borne troops in Burma succeeding Major-General Charles Wingate who was killed recently.

Another New Delhi report said that the United States Eastern Air Command under Major-General George E. Stratmeyer, and the United States Army Air Force Headquarters have been transferred from New Delhi to the Calcutta area.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 18

In the Sebastopol area, the Soviet attempt to capture dominating heights were frustrated. Over southern Crimea, 29 Soviet planes mostly battleplanes were shot down by our fighters in fierce aerial combats and 11 more planes were downed by A.A.-fire.

On the lower Dnjestr and in the Jassy areas, enemy attacks decreased in intensity yesterday and an enemy fighting group that had crossed the river was annihilated. In eastern Bukovina, the enemy forces were dispersed by Rumanian troops.

In Delatyn-Stanislau and east of Stanislau, German and Hungarian formations broke the stubborn enemy resistance and threw back the Soviets with heavy losses inflicted on them.

At Tarnopol, further parts of the German garrison forced their way through the enemy ring of encirclement and joined the formations of the army and Waffen S.S. which had advanced in heavy offensive fighting, effectively supported by the Luftwaffe.

The heroic fight of the garrison under the command of Major-General Count von Neindorff, who on the day preceding the break-through made the supreme sacrifice and in the meantime was awarded by the Fuehrer the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross has thus come to an end.

During the 25 days of embittered struggle, the German garrison which had been supplied by squadrons of transport planes despite the extremely strong enemy defense withstood the attacks of the enemy forces which were 10 times superior in the face of heavy artillery fire and continuous attacks from the air. By tying down strong enemy forces, the Tarnopol garrison thus made it possible to establish a strong defense front. Only when the lack of ammunition and water rendered a further resistance impossible did the German command ordered the break-through.

Strong German bomber formations last night raided the railway installations in Kiev causing conflagrations and destructions in the bombed area.

In Italy, shock troops of Ostmark Grenadier Division broke into the enemy positions and blew up numerous pillboxes.

American bombers continued their terror attacks against towns in southeastern Europe yesterday. Particularly in Belgrade, the residential quarters were damaged and the population suffered casualties. The defense conditions, being extremely difficult, the German and Bulgarian air defenses shot down six enemy machines.

Several British planes bombed Cologne last night.

Anti-Semitic Drive Spreads in Canada; Posters Hit Jews

Special

LISBON, April 18.—Anti-Semitism is gaining ground in Canada and respective authorities are trying to tackle the situation by enforcing measures to put a stop to it, it is reported from Ontario. In this connection, Lieutenant-Governor Albert Matthews of Ontario today declared that Jews in search of jobs are encountering difficulties for placards are displayed in increasing number in buildings bearing words such as "Jews Not Permitted" or "For Christian Customers Only."

Vagueness of Policy Worries Yank Press

(Continued From Page 1)

policy and produced diplomatic inaction and the fact that the Soviets will dominate the postwar structure—that domination already exists superficially? Since Hull's moral triumph at Moscow the United States seems to have abandoned diplomatic leadership of the anti-Axis nations—except with regard to swing-back movements in South Amercia.

"Krock urged that 'if we have a postwar policy for Europe, including the disposition of Germany, the time is overdue to state it. If we have not yet formulated such a policy, it should be done at once lest events, such as strong moves by the Soviets, render them obsolete and ineffective.'

"On this framework, Krock posed a fundamental problem: 'The third term campaign in 1940 delayed the re-armament program by many months and compelled the President to give assurances against being involved in the war and contributed disastrously to the unpreparedness of the people. If the same political considerations, geared now to fourth term effort, are permitted to postpone or obscure statements of postwar national policy, the eventual cost may be even greater.'

Relations Deteriorated

"Anne McCormick, New York Times foreign affairs expert with a special talent for analysing Anglo-American relations, came in on the same theme. She asserted, 'The belief spreads that relations among the three governments have deteriorated since the Teheran conference. Specific question must be faced without delay. Unless the British and American Governments reach joint decisions now there will be no chance for joint guardianship of the peace.'

"James B. Reston, chief of the New York Times London Bureau, managed to send through the censorship several articles regarding the concern caused by the fact that the United States is not taking a leading role in defining the shape of postwar Europe. He noted that 'the great power of the Soviet Government in the political field is active while that of the United States is most passive. The silence of the United States on European topics is a source of considerable anxiety among anti-Axis diplomats who must plan for the future.'

"Meanwhile the New York Times military expert, Hanson Baldwin, discovered that 'political factors in the war today are more important than purely military factors. The major political problem of Europe is the problem of tomorrow. Since the Teheran conference there have been many disturbing trends—war strategy may be affected.' Among such he cited Soviet insistence on 'multilateral settlements on problems concerning western Europe but unilateral settlement—her own—on affairs in eastern Europe.'

"Scripps-Howard's foreign expert, William Philip Simms, had been brooding in Washington over the mysterious vagueness of the United States foreign policy. Regarding the Balkans, he wrote, 'The Anglo-American policy reached such an obscure, undecipherable stage that anti-Axis circles regard it as the prize mystery of the war.'

U.S. Ignores Turkey

"He reminded readers of the United Press report from Ankara that the Turkish price for entering the war was 300 planes and 500 tanks and that this 'absolutely picayune payment and inconsequential dribble' had not been made.

"An Ankara authority told the United Press that 'so far, not a single tank or plane has been delivered. All we got were beautiful words.' Simms did not search far for the reason. He reported the Washington belief that the 'Soviets are opposed to Anglo-American activities in the Balkans and London and Washington acceded to her wishes.' This seemed to him further evidence of Soviet domination and American vagueness.

"Concerning Poland, Simms stated flatly that 'if the Atlantic Charter is something the Big Three can take or leave to suit themselves but which smaller nations must accept whether they like it or not, then the announced war aims of the anti-Axis nations become shabby business.'

"These were only a few of the minds which reached the same conclusion through various paths. Even columnist Sam Grafton, who blames Roosevelt's State Department but never Roosevelt, expressed concern over the 'enigma' of United States foreign policy.

"Walter Lippmann, apostle of power politics and exponent of expediency, was so weighed down with the gravity of the crisis that he retreated behind a column entitled 'Jittermaking' which was jittery warning saying that no one knew all that was going on, not even he himself and that no one should say anything in particular.

"The United States citizenry might not yet be able to piece it all together but they have at least been told—not by their still silent Government—that the Atlantic Charter is dead, that relations among the Big Three are worse, not better, since the Teheran parley, that the administration's persistent inability to formulate a foreign policy was based on fourth term politics and that this lack was so serious that it had begun to seem that the present war would accomplish nothing.

GERMAN DEFENSES STRONGER IN ITALY

Quiet Since March-End Goes to Bolster Reich Position—Foe Stand Unfavorable

Special

BERLIN, April 18.—Reviewing the situation in the Italian theater of war where since the end of March no large-scale fighting has taken place, Ludwig Sertorius, Transocean's military commentator, said that it goes without saying that this relatively eventless phase has led to a further strengthening of the German defense position. He said that there had been no doubt about that since the enemy tried to deal a decisive blow at the Cassino front, expecting it to lead to an operative break-through.

The commentator said that it was known already from the first World War that when such a break through a fortified front line does not succeed in the first attempt it puts the attacker usually in a situation tactically more unfavorable than before. He pointed out that this, exactly, was the situation of most of the advanced parts of the fifth army, which must lie in the debris and crater field of Cassino lying opposite the German defenders, often no more than a hand grenade throw away. To begin a large-scale attack from such a dented front is extremely difficult and this difficulty probably has contributed much to the fact that the anti-Axis up to this day has not repeated the experiment of a break-through at Cassino, he declared.

Theoretically the enemy could try another point for the resumption of his offensive, the commentator stated, pointing to the Adriatic sector and the area between the Liri valley and Gaeta Gulf as possible focal points. He said that in this assumption there was the practical consideration that in both the areas named the front was rooted as in trench warfare even more so than in the Cassino valley and also that in these areas too the very hilly country formed a hindrance to any far-reaching operative plans.

An Open Secret

Touching on the Nettuno front, the commentator said that more than six weeks have passed since the last big fighting and that it was an open secret that the enemy counted on the continuation or resumption of German attacks during the whole of March. Not till the beginning of April, he said, did the anti-Axis camp seem to have grasped that the German defense might be satisfied with the really considerable success of an operative sterilization of the beachhead. This was actually achieved in a radical manner during the fighting in February, he pointed out, adding that since that time Anglo-American shock formations were again thrown down from the ridges bordering the coastal plain.

The commentator stressed that this was the situation six weeks ago and that it was still the same. He declared that the German command was not under any obligation to sacrifice its forces to eliminate the beachhead, which in its present strongly reduced form had lost its original menace and hardly appeared available as operative deployment terrain. The commentator said that since the beginning of April the enemy evidently had begun not to count any more on a resumption of German attacks and that it was possible that he now in his turn will make preparations to escape the situation in which a considerable number of his divisions are tied up without any effective advantage and are being worn out. The commentator pointed out that the enemy had only one alternative: yield the beachhead or renew the attempt to extend the beachhead with still stronger forces and at still higher cost.

Stock Market in U.S. Drops as Formation Of 2nd Front Looms

Special

LISBON, April 18.—The sharpest sell-off in recent years marked the New York stock market today as the formation of the second front seemingly grew certain. All leading stocks slumped with the closing quotations; for example, U.S. Steel was ⅞ point down and Anaconda Copper, ½ point down. The average of 30 principal industries dropped by $1.70. The dominance of the bearish tone of the market is interpreted as being due to the pessimistic prediction of gigantic casualties which the anti-Axis is destined to sustain in the proposed formation of the second front, while some opine the deterioration of the market is attributed to the belief that the second front formation would bring about an early end of the war though the outcome is uncertain.

Capture of Zubsa, Foe Base in India, Is Now Imminent

(Continued From Page 1)

the evening of April 13 thrust into Zubsa, northwest of Kohima, and have been inflicting heavy damage on the artillery positions of the enemy southwest of that point.

The enemy artillery force which abandoned their batteries just before daybreak on April 16 and fled to Zubsa, eight kilometers northwest of Kohima, from their original position at Jotsoma, five kilometers northwest of Kohima, joined forces with the artillery unit possessing 20 mountain guns and more than 20 heavy trench mortars emplaced southwest of Zubsa in order to offer their last resistance.

Having reduced the strong position at Jotsoma, the Japanese continued their push with redoubled fury and penetrated into Zubsa that evening and are pressing close to the enemy artillery position southwest of that town.

The hundreds of artillerymen that have thus been surrounded by the Japanese are depending for their provisions and ammunition on supplies dropped by aircraft and are recklessly firing their guns at the rate of 2,000 shells a day. The roar of guns on both sides is shaking the hills and plains of Assam and the artillery combat is now at its height.

The remnants of the defeated enemy force holding the hills of the beehive mountain west of Kohima, are also receiving supplies from air and are offering desperate resistance with trench mortars and heavy and light machine guns, putting out a squall-like barrage in front. The struggle is steadily growing closer.

Punjab Troops Mobilized

By R. ENDO and N. ONUMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE KALADAN FRONT, April 17.—The Kaladan tragedy is drawing swiftly and inevitably to its climax.

Panic-stricken by the advance of the crack Japanese Units pushing north across the Mie River after having broken through the Paletowa defense line, the enemy has mobilized 1,000 Punjab troops that had been held in the rear of the West Africans in order to prevent Paletowa itself from falling before the irresistible onslaught of the Japanese.

Their spirits uplifted by the successful crossing of the River Mie, the various Japanese Units have been continuing to advance swiftly since yesterday evening, braving the rain and thunder storm that has struck the area. They are seeking junction with the Japanese Units advancing northward along the Mie River.

Thus, the Japanese are steadily intensifying their Paletowa offensive preparations, so that the tragedy of Kaladan is swiftly moving to its last act.

By S. Nakajima
Of the Military Press Corps

X X ON THE INDO-BURMESE FRONT, April 17.—The offensive and defensive battle for the enemy fort 10 kilometers long and similarly deep in front of Palel has been proceeding continuously by day and by night with a growing severity ever since April 10.

The Japanese attacking Units, after having been freshly reinforced with X X big guns, commenced a ferocious assault. At midnight on April 15 the Units occupied the triangular mountain, a point of vital importance to the Tennopal fort, by dint of human bullets they pressed more and more upon the enemy which counter-attacked desperately, and in a hand-to-hand fight crushed a vast host of enemy troops which turned in an attempt to recapture the mountain.

Thus, they secured control of the mountain, and this has enabled them to bring about a favorable turn in the war situation.

The X X big guns are inflicting tremendous damage on the enemy. Before them the enemy is powerless in his pill-boxes which are smashed by the huge projectiles from them.

From the Japanese position one can see with the aid of field-glasses enemy pill-boxes blasted and wiped out one after another with the men in them as clearly as though all this were taking place just under one's nose.

A separate Japanese Unit went into action against Shitachinjao, a point of importance to the enemy, 10 kilometers north of Tennopal, and at 6 a.m. on April 15 succeeded in destroying wire entanglements protecting the enemy's second line. They then got within 200 meters of the enemy. They have since been from this point subjecting the enemy to ever-growing pressure.

FUEHRER HITLER TO FETE BIRTHDAY

Will Be 55 Years Old Today; Has Confidence in German People to Win War

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler will greet his 55th birthday tomorrow.

This auspicious occasion will be made a cue for the joining of the Hitler Jugend by hundreds of thousands of boys and girls who reach the age of 10 that day in accordance with the annual wartime usage.

The press here said today: "These boys and girls are the most precious birthday presents the German people can make to the Fuehrer.

"Of late the Fuehrer has come to spend more and more time in campaign areas with little time even for his light walk with his favorite dog, so that he has somewhat gained in weight. Also presumably owing to his superhuman mental exertions since the outbreak of war five years ago he has considerably aged in looks. Instead of youthful vigor, there is now maturity of wisdom in his looks.

"According to someone in his entourage, he has remarked: 'So long as the German people will bear the strain of the desperate air raids conducted by the anti-Axis forces and see the war to the end, victory cannot but be ours.'

"He is thus expressing deep conviction of ultimate victory and implicit confidence in the fighting stamina of the German people."

WALLACE TO SETTLE TIFF

Berlin Sees Big Task Facing U.S. Vice-President in Chungking

Special

BERLIN, April 18.—U.S. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's trip to Chungking is doubtless due to the numerous difficulties in the relations existing among Chungking, Britain and the United States, it was declared in German political circles.

Wallace has obviously been entrusted with the task of overcoming these frictions and if this should be impossible, his mission is to mitigate them and to explain to Chungking the reasons the many promises of help had not yet been fulfilled, the same quarters pointed out.

Repeals U.S. Election Law

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—A special session of the South Carolina legislature has repealed all laws relating to the primary elections in the latest move to gain "white supremacy" in the deep South, it is reported from South Carolina. The legislature was called into session after the United States Supreme Court had ruled that Negroes are entitled to participate in the democratic primary in the State of Texas.

Victory Is Certain For Nippon, Reich, Avers Shigemitsu

(Continued From Page 1)

munications, and also monopolizing the world's markets. They make it their aim to dominate the world with a view to imposing their arbitrary will upon all nations. They care nothing for the positions of interest of other countries. Even toward their own allies, they do not scruple to forsake their pledges whenever it suits their convenience. Their objects in this war are nothing but the enlargement and expansion of their imperialistic influence and the attainment of global hegemony. Under such circumstances, it is quite natural that they should not agree even among themselves regarding war aims. So much so that their peoples seem even to have begun to develop serious doubts concerning their own war aims, and to wonder why they are called upon to wage this stupendous war. We have consistently upheld international justice and aimed at the construction of a new order throughout the world. It is, indeed, the justice of our cause that affords the immutable foundation of the Axis unity and gives us the firm conviction in ultimate victory."

U.S. Takes Control Of Chungking Army

(Continued From Page 1)

ism."

He declared that it was eventually expected that the commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the southeastern Asia theater would move his headquarters into "reconquered territory" but that while it is in Ceylon, the island will become the object of world attention to a degree not known before. Layton pointed out that the existing military administration of Ceylon would be stopped.

Wavell Holds Conference

Special

CANTON, April 18.—Field Marshal Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, yesterday held the 14th National Defense Conference at his official residence, according to an Indian broadcast.

During the course of the conference, Wavell is reported to have discussed measures for preparing against air raids, the facilitation of transportation, and the solution of various problems arising from the transfer of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters to Ceylon.

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AQUINO TO RECEIVE DECORATION TODAY

Special Ambassador From P.I. Being Honored With First Class Order of Rising Sun

The ceremony of presenting the First Class Order of the Rising Sun to Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino of the Philippine Republic, now visiting Tokyo, will be held at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall, headquarters of the Philippine Envoy and his suite, at 4 p.m. today.

Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto and Noritake Yoshioka, chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, will present the Order to Ambassador Aquino.

Ambassador Aquino and his party will pay their respects at the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine this afternoon. At 5 p.m., he will call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the later's official residence.

Visit National School

Amazement at the remarkable strides made by Japan in her educational field was voiced by Finance Minister Antonio de las Aras, member of the Filipino Mission now visiting here, who inspected the Nagata-cho National School in Kojimachi-ku on Wednesday morning together with Camilo Osias, Director-General and concurrently Vice-President of the Kalibapi, who is another member of the party.

The two distinguished Filipino visitors arrived at the school at 9 a.m. and for two hours, inspected the educational facilities and the pupils of the institution engaged in drawing, musical training and calisthenics.

"Several years ago," stated Mr. Aras, "I had the opportunity to inspect a Japanese middle school. In the course of my current visit here, I was amazed at the great developments made in the educational field of this country.

"Under order of our President, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, I intend to study the Japanese spirit and national characteristics whereby to bolster the national traits of our country. I have learned much from my visit to the Nagata-cho National School today."

MANY WORKERS RECEIVE COMMUNICATION AWARDS

11th Anniversary Fittingly Observed at Ministry and Offices Throughout Nation

On the occasion, today of the observance of the 11th Communications Day, appropriate celebration rites will be held in the Communications Department of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and at various communications offices throughout the land. Also, medals of commendation will be awarded to those who have rendered long and meritorious services, to those who have acted valorously in emergencies or who have contributed valuable inventions or improvements.

The distinguished service medal, awarded for the first time this year, will be presented to six individuals, including Dosei Hashimoto, 66 years old, telegraphic operator at Shinjo, Aichi Prefecture, with a record of 47 years of faithful service, and also to two organizations.

Among the 35 receiving commendations for laudable action in emergencies are three telephone operators, including Miss Miye Tanaka, who stuck to her duty at the switchboard in the furious fire that razed the town of Koshikano, Saitama Prefecture, at the beginning of this year.

Furthermore, 56 persons, who have submitted 40 types of inventions and improvements, will be commended for their valuable contributions to the technical phase in the communications field. In addition to the above, 619 will receive medals for meritorious service, wooden cups and monetary awards.

Yamashita Sees Tojo

Kamesaburo Yamashita, Cabinet Adviser, who had been instructed by the Government to head an inspection mission conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence Wednesday.

Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Cabinet Adviser, who was instructed to inspect the coal mine situation since December of last year, and Ginjiro Fujihara, State Minister, who was instructed to inspect the shipbuilding situation this spring have respectively fulfilled their duties and an announcement officially dismissing them from their missions was issued on Wednesday.

Teen-Age Boys Vigorously Training To Follow in Steps of Sea Eagles

Students of Preparatory Aviation Course at Tsuchiura Ardently Look Forward to Becoming Worthy Shield for Nation

Ardently looking forward to the day when they will be able to follow in the steps of the graduates who are now so actively engaged in furious aerial attacks against the Anglo-American foe, or have already given their lives for the cause of the nation, teen-age boys are daily being trained in aviation technique under the tutelage of competent instructors of the Kasumigaura Naval Aviation School at Tsuchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture. This school which is the cradle of the "Yokaren" or students of the preparatory aviation course of the Navy, was the Alma Mater of the nine heroes of Pearl Harbor.

The daily training of these "Yokaren" Sea Eaglets at Tsuchiura was recorded in a recent publication "Tsubasa no Kage" (Under the Wing) by Lieutenant-Commander Tanetoshi Harada, a graduate of the Naval Academy who taught at the Tsuchiura Aviation Corps of the Navy as a section commander for four consecutive years till October last year when he was relieved of his post and dispatched to the front.

Teen-age boys who look so helpless and awkward when they first enter the school are soon transformed into fearless Eaglets burning with undying fighting spirit within a few months of rigid training under responsible section commanders.

One of the first lessons to be learned by the "Yokaren" is that of diving without fear of water. The relentless dive-attacks of Japanese bombers on enemy vessels witnessed on many occasions since the outbreak of the war are the outcome of daily training received while at this school.

In order to bolster the fighting spirit of the youths, running matches are often conducted with one section of the lower class pitted against one of the upper. In such races the younger boys must compete with the older ones on an equal basis. Thus, the traditional spirit of the Imperial Japanese Navy—"Never retreat! Dash into the enemy no matter how superior he may be!" is deeply instilled into the youths.

Two-Fold Purpose

With the two-fold purpose of increasing the physical strength and of fostering a cooperative spirit, ball games are also encouraged at the school. Team work rather than individual skill is always stressed in these games. Thus, the spirit of sacrificing individual glory to a far wider and worthier cause is instilled into these Eaglets.

Since many of the boys will become pilots of ship-based aircraft, a complete knowledge of warships is an absolute prerequisite for Naval airmen. In order to acquaint the "Yokaren" with warships, practical training aboard a warship is indispensable. The boys look forward most eagerly to the day when they will be permitted to begin their life on the sea. Much wonder and excitement accompany their first days on board the warship. Most deeply impressed are they with the mighty strength of the Imperial Japanese Navy during sham-battles when the great guns boom, or during raging storms when an aircraft carrier fearlessly plows through the treacherous waves.

Meditation plays an important part in the daily life of the "Yokaren." After bowing in the direction of the Imperial Palace in the morning and at the end of their study-hour in the evening, a few minutes are spent in meditation. Each morning as the Five Principles granted to soldiers and sailors are read, the youths silently renew their pledge of loyalty. In the evening as those Principles are again recited by one of the boys, the others quietly reflect upon their conduct of the past day. In addition to the Five Principles, one of the seven poems composed by the Emperor Meiji is also recited daily.

After a few months' training, a quality-test is conducted by which the boys are designated as pilots or scouts according to their individual tendencies and school records. Because of their ignorance concerning the important role played by scouts in aerial combats and enemy attacks, the "Yokaren" prefer to become pilots. They do not realize that the responsibility of scouts is as heavy as that of pilots. The duties of a scout are wide and varied, including bombing, torpedoing, machine-gunning, reconnoitering and flashing news. The overwhelming victory at Pearl Harbor must be attributed equally to the great accuracy of the scouts as well as to the superb skill of the pilots who participated.

In spite of this, however, it is very difficult for the instructors at the school to persuade the boys to discard their aspirations to become pilots. One boy U., in particular, was so grimly determined to become a pilot that only by threatening him with expulsion from the school could the instructor dissuade him from his desired course. This very boy who soon became one of the most enthusiastic and happy scouts, was one of the nine heroes of Pearl Harbor.

In many cases the grim determination of the "Yokaren" to become a worthy shield for the nation is most clearly expressed after he has spent a few days' vacation with his mother in his native village. Upon returning from such a vacation, one "Yokaren" said: "More clearly than ever have I come to realize that the success of modern warfare depends on the air force. I deeply feel the heavy responsibility I am shouldering for the sake of the nation. From now on I shall spare no effort to train myself to become a mighty shield for the August Sovereign."

Without a doubt, the sinking of the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the Repulse immensely influenced the "Yokaren" and bolstered their fighting morale. Upon learning that many of the graduates of the Kasumigaura Naval Aviation School had participated in those glorious feats, they became instilled with a deeper faith in themselves, realizing that they, too, would be able to follow in the steps of the heroes.

Until the end of 1942, just one year after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the "Yokaren" uniform was the same as that worn by the sailors except for the red aircraft badge on the right arm. Though the "Yokaren" were dissatisfied with such an insignificant uniform, the outbreak of the current war swept all complaints from their minds as their sole concern became the speedy annihilation of the Anglo-American foe.

The new uniform adopted in 1942 has a short top-coat with seven buttons down the front and two wings on the collar.

The overwhelming victories of the Imperial Japanese Navy scored successively since the outset of the current war must be partly ascribed to the indomitable bravery and spirit of sacrifice of the "Japanese Mothers." With fathomless care and limitless love these courageous mothers bring up their beloved boys and willingly dedicate them to the nation. The mother of Y., one of the nine heroes of Pearl Harbor, is said to have conquered all obstacles in order to send her son to the Naval Aviation School. When her son failed in the entrance examinations because of his weak eyesight, she exerted every possible effort to improve her son's eyesight, making him look at green objects on distant mountains or up at the stars at night. Again when he failed because of lack of physical strength, she made him race with a dog every day until he finally conquered his weakness and succeeded in passing the examinations. Such is the valor and courageous spirits of our Japanese Mothers!

EMBASSY OF ITALY TO HOLD INAUGURAL

Local Fascists Will Also Fete 2,698th Anniversary of Rome's Birth Tomorrow

Inaugural rites for the new Embassy of the Republic of Fascist Italy in Japan will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Embassy in conjunction with the celebration of the 2,698th anniversary of the birth of Rome.

The Italian communities of Tokyo and Yokohama will participate in a similar ceremony to be held at the Italian Cultural Institute under the auspices of the Fascist organization in Tokyo. The events taking place at the Italian Embassy will be broadcast to Italy.

Regarding the celebration of the 2,698th anniversary of the birth of Rome, it has been pointed out by the Italian Embassy that ever since the rise of Fascism to power in 1922, this most important date in the annals of the history of Rome has also been designated as Italy's Labor Day to be observed by all categories of the workers of that nation in place of the traditional May 1. Its celebration, therefore, has a double significance.

This year, moreover, the date will be made the occasion for the exaltation of the Italian hero, Camilio Borg Pisani, from the Italian island of Malta, who, last year, paid for his devotion to his country with his life at the hands of the British oppressors now occupying his beloved Island. He was put to death by the English authorities there because of his continual agitation for resistance against the oppressors among his fellow islanders. The honor to be rendered this noble champion of Maltese patriotism is most appropriate in the midst of the fight for liberation of the Mediterranean Sea which is becoming intensified daily.

Included in the local program for the day will be a reception at the Italian Embassy from 2:30 p.m.

The Association for Friendship between Japan, Germany, and Italy was host to Colonel Omero Principini, new Italian Charge d'Affaires in Japan, at a dinner party held at the Seiwa Restaurant in Omori at 5 p.m. Wednesday. With Colonel Principini was the head of the Japan branch of the Fascist Party. About 15 leaders of the association were present, including Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, president, and General Taka Hishikari.

China Envoy Visits Mito

The Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei arrived in Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture, on Tuesday noon to attend the memorial rites held at Otamachi, Kujigun, for Chu Shun-shui, a famous Chinese scholar, who lived in Japan during the latter Tokugawa period. After spending the night at Mito-Kanko Hotel, Ambassador Tsai returned to Tokyo on Wednesday.

Taiwan Conscription To Become Effective On September 1, 1944

The military service system for the people of Taiwan will become effective from September 1 this year, according to an Imperial Ordinance announced in the April 19 issue of the Official Gazette. It will be recalled that the conscription system for Taiwan had been decided upon at the Cabinet meeting on September 23 last year with actual enforcement set for the year 1945. The date of the enforcement of the law was to be decided separately by an Imperial Edict. The adoption of the military service system for the 6,000,000 compatriots of Taiwan was decided in response to the burning desire on the part of the people of Taiwan to serve the nation in time of need. Thus, in conjunction with the conscription system adopted for the people of Chosen, on August 1, 1943, the enforcement of the military service law in Taiwan virtually means the united charge of 100,000,000 nationals of Japan toward the crushing of America and Britain and the strengthening of the iron wall of national defense.

4 SHANGHAI POLICE COMING TO NIPPON

Party to Visit Chief Cities Here Before Touring Manchoukuo and North China

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 19.—To strengthen liaison between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the principal police forces in Japan, Manchoukuo and North China, a mission of four high-ranking police officers will leave here tomorrow on a 35-day tour. The mission will also visit leading armament plants in the above three regions.

The party will be composed of Deputy Commissioner Li Su-yu, director of the Judicial Section; Deputy Commissioner Lu Ji, director of the Administrative Department; Chief Inspector S. Yamamoto in charge of the Police Precautionary Affairs Section, and Inspector San Go-sian of the Judicial Section.

The members, will first visit Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and other principal cities of Japan before visiting Manchoukuo.

The last phase of the tour will be conducted in North China with Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao earmarked for the visits.

The primary object of the mission is to discuss general police affairs with respective police forces, while the tour will enable high police officers in this city to inspect Japan's war efforts on the home front.

Though comparatively modern in equipment and operational system, the Shanghai Municipal Police Bureau is expected to incorporate material and functional improvements on the conclusion of the tour. Its visit to the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Station is anticipated to be particularly fruitful in this respect.

East Asia Round-Up

Concordia Prize Set

Domei

HSINKING, April 19.—The Concordia Society of Manchoukuo recently decided to award annually the Concordia Society prize to two authors, Japanese and Manchoukuoan, whose novel or drama published either in a daily, magazine or in a form of complete book during the last one year has been recognized as having contributed toward enhancing the spirit of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

Insecticide From Coconut

Domei

MANILA, April 19.—The production of an effective non-arsenical insecticide from local materials mostly coconut oil, has been reported by chemists of the Institute of Science and Technology.

Starting Mail Service

Domei

MACASSAR, April 19.—Mail service between Thailand and French Indo-China will commence from tomorrow. Only postcards are to be used and Japanese will be the official language.

Nippon Shipbuilding Taught

Domei

SINGARADJA, April 19.—To further enhance marine activities and Japanese shipbuilding technique, training classes are now being conducted here for the native engineers.

Filipinos Producing Film

Domei

MANILA, April 19.—Three Marias, the first film to be produced by an all-Filipino cast, is scheduled to be completed in June. Tsutomu Sawamura, who is responsible for the adaption of the original story, is the only Japanese in the production staff.

More Rice Planned

Domei

PONTIANAK, April 19.—Responding to the Government policy to increase rice production, the Rice Paddy Development Company here has launched a three-year project to cultivate XX hectares with the recent acquisition of farm implements. By the end of June, the goal for this year will be reached.

P.I. Indians Cooperating

Domei

MANILA, April 19.—The Indian Labor Service Corps, which was recently organized by the Philippine branch of the Indian Independence League, is now cooperating with the Japanese and Chinese Labor Service Corps in the defense of the islands.

Bans Machinery Removal

Domei

SAIGON, April 19.—The Provincial Government of Cochin-China has banned the removal of various industrial machinery from one factory to another without permission from competent Government authorities.

Cultivating Vacant Land

Domei

MACASSAR, April 19.—Pupils of the elementary school and students of the agricultural school here are now engaged in cultivating vacant land available on the school ground and its vicinity.

Canton Japanese Donate

Domei

CANTON, April 19.—Revealing the ardent enthusiasm to contribute to the building of aircraft, 12,000 Japanese residents here have donated more than ¥2,000,000.

Building 20 Planes

Domei

CANTON, April 19.—The Chinese residents of Kwangtung Province have launched a movement to build 20 planes.

Laurel Exhorts Scientists

Domei

MANILA, April 19.—President Jose P. Laurel recently invited 25 scientists to the Malacanan Palace and exhorted them to further exert their efforts in the scientific fields. He assured them that the 500,000 pesos previously allotted for scientific research work would be increased to 2,000,000 pesos.

Pension Law Decided

Domei

MACASSAR, April 19.—Two ordinances regulating the retiring allowance and pension for native Government officials were recently promulgated by the Japanese Navy Administration here.

Indians Back Campaign

Special

JOHORE BHARU, April 19.—More than $200,000 in cash as well as a fresh batch of men and women volunteers for active service were the results of the vigorous campaign for the total mobilization of Indian men and material resources conducted during the National Liberation Week celebrations here.

Chinese Offer Service

Special

MANILA, April 19.—In order to further vitalize cooperation and collaboration, the Chinese community here led by president Go Colay began voluntary labor service continuing it for one month with 500 Chinese working daily.

Bumper Rice Crops

Special

SURABAYA, April 19.—An unprecedented bumper rice crops throughout Surabaya Province loomed for harvest time with one district registering a 25 per cent increase over the last crop due to the adoption of Japanese cultivation methods.

Muslims Make Donation

Special

JOHORE BHARU, April 19.—The Muslims here donated $5,000 to the Japan Red Cross fund. This sum consists of contributions by leading citizens and organizations as well as proceeds from two amateur shows staged by local Muslims.

Seeks More Laborers

Special

MANILA, April 19.—Mayor Leon G. Guinto created on April 14 the central committee with Assistant Mayor Jose Figueras as chairman and all neighborhood chiefs as members to help secure necessary laborers since the establishment of the labor recruitment agency.

Supporting Food Drive

Special

MANILA, April 19.—People in Bataan and Mindoro are cooperating with the Government's food production drive, declared Estebanr Abada, director-at-large of the Kalibapi, who recently returned here from an inspection tour of those provinces.

To Develop Wasteland

Special

DJAKARTA, April 19.—In order to develop wasteland, 600 farmers are being transferred from overpopulated regions in Djakarta and Priangan Provinces. Agriculture and livestock raising will be undertaken.

NEW WAR RISK LAW IN EFFECT APRIL 25

War, Quake Insurances Automatically Provided in New Contracts for Fire Losses

The Wartime Special Loss Insurance Law to replace the present Wartime Special Arrangement Insurance Law, which was passed by the 84th Imperial Diet and promulgated on February 15, will be enforced beginning April 25, it was officially announced yesterday in the Official Gazette.

Under the provisions of the new Wartime Special Loss Insurance Law, wartime insurance contracts are to be automatically made when ordinary fire insurance contracts are concluded for properties within specially designated districts. The Government may also compulsorily order the conclusion of wartime insurance for real and movable properties valued at more than ¥200,000 belonging to important enterprises.

Under the new law is also provided an earthquake insurance system to insure against losses by earthquakes and volcano eruptions during wartime. Earthquake insurance contracts are to be formed automatically when ordinary fire insurance policies are taken out for property in Japan.

The amounts for which properties are to be insured against war or earthquake damage are to be the same as that in ordinary fire insurance contracts, but when the objects insured are dwelling houses and household goods, the amount of war and earthquake insurances will be limited to ¥50,000, regardless of the amount carried in the ordinary fire insurance contract.

These provisions of the new Wartime Special Loss Insurance Law do not apply to the existing fire insurance policies but will cover all new contracts to be made hereafter.

The former Wartime Special Arrangement Insurance Law had also been applied, since March 1 this year, to property owned by Japanese nationals in China, Hongkong, Macao, Kwantung Leased Territory, Thailand and French Indo-China, but with the enforcement of the new Law, it has been announced by the Finance Ministry that the areas of its application will be further extended to Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippine Republic, Malai, Sumatra, Burma, New Guinea, the Moluccas and the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Simultaneously with the addition of the war and earthquake insurance contracts to the ordinary fire insurance policies the Loss Insurance Association has decided to lower the insurance rates, effective from April 25, with cuts of from five to 20 per cent.

Takasaki Coming Here

Domei

HSINKING, April 19.—Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, left here yesterday morning by train for Japan in order to confer with Japanese industrial authorities. En route, Mr. Takasaki will inspect Mukden and Antung, after which he is scheduled to continue his trip to Tokyo on April 21.

Araki Made Director

Masuo Araki has been appointed director of the Electric Power Bureau of the Munitions Ministry replacing Nobusuke Kishi, Munitions Vice-Minister who had held the position temporarily, it was announced by the cabinet Wednesday.

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HEROES' FAMILIES ARRIVE

Prior to the forthcoming Extraordinary Grand Spring Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine, members of the war-bereaved families are rapidly arriving in Tokyo, the first groups entering the Metropolis on Tuesday. Yesterday about 1,200 reached here from Nagasaki, and Fukui followed by others from Miyazaki, Tottori, Yamaguchi, Kagawa and Shimane Prefectures.

The war-bereaved visitors were welcomed at Tokyo Station by members of the transportation departments of the Army and Navy, the Japan Women's Association and youths' corps and directed to their lodgings.

MANCHOU FARMERS URGED TO UP CROPS

Further Increase in Output Is Keynote of Inagaki's Talk On Harvest Praying Day

Special

HSINKING, April 18.—In an address to the Manchoukuo farmers on the occasion of Ku Yu (Harvest Praying Day) today, Yukuo Inagaki, Vice-Minister of Agricultural Development, urged the agrarian community to redouble its efforts to further boost the favorable production rate achieved last year when a 10 per cent increase in agricultural output was attained.

As the best and simplest method to achieve further increase of production, Vice-Minister Inagaki suggested that the farmers should use "master-farmer" as their model. He said that the Government in order to assist the Grow-More-Food Campaign is now making efforts to select a large number of these master-farmers who though publicly unknown possess excellent farming technique.

The Vice-Minister also urged that the Agricultural Cooperative Association should be developed by securing efficient master-farmers. Even inexperienced peasants, he stated, can be trained to be excellent farmers by making available the knowledge of these master-farmers who form the backbone of the agricultural community in the country.

He added that if all the members of the agrarian community could be raised to the standard of the master-farmers, Manchoukuo could hold her own against the greatest agriculturalists in the world.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1944

The Fuehrer's Birthday

Fifty-five years ago today in the town of Braunau was born one of history's greatest figures, Adolf Hitler, the dynamic and inspired leader of modern Germany and the primal source of all power in Europe's Herculean struggle against Anglo-American imperialism. In welcoming this birthday anniversary of this great leader of the heroic German people, the Japanese nation sends its most hearty felicitations not only to the Reichsfuehrer himself, whose valiant efforts have resurrected the brutally-beaten and divided Germany of 1918 and moulded that nation into the powerful unit fighting today for morality and justice in the world, but also to the German people, so blessed by Providence in being granted this exhalted statesman and soldier to lead them to salvation and honor. The Japanese people, fighting as they are side by side with the German people in a common war to protect themselves from the mad lust of Anglo-American imperialism, feel added strength and power in the knowledge that their ally, Germany, is led by this outstandingly great man whose actions have patently demonstrated his ability to accomplish what he is convinced is ideal.

It is impossible to imagine the Germany of today with her well-ordered social system, her efficiently-organized industries, her powerful position in world affairs and her noble mission of liberating the nations of Europe from the clutches of an evil, antiquated world system without the heroic efforts of Reichsfuehrer Hitler in Germany during the trouble-filled years after the last World War. The Germany lying prostrate at the feet of the victory-mad and short-sighted Allies at the end of the last war would not have developed into a force to combat the evils of world-exploiting Anglo-American imperialism had it not been for the gallant endeavors of Reichsfuehrer Hitler in bringing about the united drive of the German people for strength and a place in the world. Reichsfuehrer Hitler, then, has been the savior of the German nation, which, at the time of the crushing blow of Versailles, seemed destined never again to become a leading power. Indeed, Reichsfuehrer Hitler is the personification of the resurrection of the German people from virtual death to vigorous, full-functioning life.

The German people today, led by their far-seeing leader, are fighting for the establishment of a New World Order, an order in which there will be justice and morality, something which did not exist in the Anglo-American-dominated world. In the truest sense of the term, Germany is fighting for liberation, not only of herself but of all Europe as well, just as Japan is fighting for the liberation of herself and all of East Asia from the enslaving clutches of the United States and Britain. The German people are indeed fortunate in having as their leader a personage who embodies all the qualities necessary to lead them to victory, a man who is a political, social and military genius, a man who might be termed a symbol of German invincibility.

And so in congratulating the German leader on this day, his fifty-fifth birthday, the Japanese nation prays for his continued good health and vigor and looks confidently forward to the day when Germany and Japan emerge triumphant from the trials they are going through today. With Reichsfuehrer Hitler staunchly at the German helm, the Anglo-American terror attacks and the loudly-threatened launching of a second front are all but passing storms to be successfully weathered in the steady advance to victory, honor and liberation.

Chungking Overtones

The pent-up dissatisfaction in the United States over Chungking has been vented in another outburst of slurring criticisms, this time against the educational policy pursued by the rebel Chinese regime. The "thought control" maintained by Chungking officials over several hundred Chinese students studying at the colleges in the United States was described by America's top-rank radio commentator, Raymond Gram Swing, as shocking and not at all what the American public expects from that regime while the New York Times denounced the action on the ground that "the overtones are totalitarian and clang harshly in the ears of the American people."

These acrid incriminations are unquestionably well-founded. Chungking, far from being democratic, has long been a regime of tyranny, run by an unscrupulous, bigoted dictator with the oligarchical connivance of the Soongs and the Kungs. There are no democratic institutions there, such as a popularly elected law-making body or an electoral system. The people in the Chungking-dominated territory have no voice whatever in the affairs of that regime while any slight opposition to Chiang Kai-shek and his policies is ruthlessly suppressed. The American radio commentator for the Christian Science Monitor was quite right when he declared that the present Chungking junto is "more factionary rather than democratic."

Significant as these criticisms are in bringing out the totalitarian "overtones" of the Chungking cabal, they reflect also the tendency in the Anglo-American countries to repudiate that regime. By exposing the venality, nepotism and undemocratic practises of the rebel Chinese, these countries are obviously seeking to demonstrate that Chungking is no longer worthy of the honor and recognition of being consulted on all important matters or of being entrusted with a share in the leadership in the post-war period as one of the "big four" anti-Axis Powers. In another sense, this smearing, smirching campaign against the Chungking regime reflects also the intention of the United States to create even trivial excuses for meddling in the internal affairs of the regime with the object of eventually increasing her control over it.

The mortification of the Chungking regime at the present moment must, indeed, be great for, despite the fact that it has been waging, at the overt instigation of the United States and Britain, a costly and ruinous war against Japan that can only mean the intensification of the misery of its own people, it has been charged during the last few months by the press, radio and people in the Anglo-American countries of being not only undemocratic but also of being imperialistic itself. How blind must be the leaders of Chungking to believe that they would receive garlands and gratitude from these countries in return for the enormous sacrifices they are making on the Chinese mainland! The United States and Britain have never had the intention of according political equality to Chungking in their postbellum plans, in their scheme for global domination, the role they have assigned to Chungking is that of an ignominious slave. These biting, sullying attacks on Chungking are clear portents that the United States as well as Britain will not let scruples bar their design to drop Chungking to a position where it can be more effectively utilized.

The Spring Sea

From the verandah of the Fudo temple, I looked out to sea. How broad and calm it lay! In some parts it was smooth and gleaming white as the track of a snail, and in others, it glittered blue as if a million fishes were struggling and thronging upon its surface. The water near the beaches was clear and alum-colored; I peeped down and found pebbles on the bottom, each one casting a purple shadow, and dark brown seaweeds entwining the rock like smoothly brushed hair on a fair head. There were hardly any waves. Only swell after swell of the sea reached the beaches moving in a manner that reminded one of the smoothing of cloth, and broke up on the sand, giving a splashing sound when it ran into the crevices of a rock, and murmuring when it broke on the pebbles.

Some men in a boat were fishing by means of fish-spears, and now and then the silence was broken by the sound of a fish-spear being thrown down upon the planks. A man standing in the water was spearing octopi and lobsters, and when he waded on to a shallow shoal, the disturbed water glittered like living silver.—From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

—April 20, 1943—

Robert MacCormick of the Chicago Tribune, revealing America's ambition to annex British territories, said that in the future Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Scotland, Wales and other territories of the British Empire will be included in the United States just like North Dakota and other states. The publisher also disclosed that the United States was not in the least concerned with the British empire, whether it would be broken up or not, but that the Americans were interested in seeing a few more additions to the 48 states.

* * *

Stealthily entering the port of Fortaleza, Brazil, a large-sized Axis auxiliary warship, taking the enemy by surprise, attacked and sank one enemy merchantship anchored in the harbor. After making her successful raid, the warship made her escape, through the net drawn by the Brazilian navy and the American air force.

Intimate Knowledge of People

So-Called Japanese Atrocity Stories Betray Gross Anglo-U.S. Ignorance of Japan and the Japanese

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI
Written for the Nippon Times

The news that Dr. Albert W. Palmer, in speaking at a meeting in Philadelphia, assailed the American Government for inventing Japanese-atrocity stories may have evoked little interest even among the reading public. But those who know something about this noted American churchman cannot but be tempted to explore the background against which this voice of justice and fairness was raised amid the clamors of war hysteria in his country. Dr. Palmer has been for many years President of the Chicago Theological Seminary and for some time had held the important post of Chairman of the Federation of Churches of Christ in America. Before he was called to the presidency of that institution in Chicago, he was in Honolulu as pastor of the Central Union Church. The fact that he was the chief governing officer of the most influential religious organization in America, having a membership corresponding to approximately one-third of the whole population of the United States, and has been respected as one of the outstanding spiritual and intellectual leaders of his own denomination of Congregationalists, which has a highly intellectual constituency, adds considerable weight to his unsparing condemnation of Roosevelt's Government as representing no insignificant body of American opinion.

What we are particularly interested in, however, is another fact that the intimate knowledge of the Japanese people is at the background of Dr. Palmer's correct judgment of the matter. His residence in Honolulu, and especially his work as minister of a church whose leadership had traditionally stood for racial and international justice, may have afforded the first opportunity of forming an unbiased view of Japanese, and his visit to this country just prior to his taking up of the new duties in Chicago must have confirmed him in that view. In the Chicago institution, which is affiliated with the University of Chicago, many brilliant Japanese students were doing research work, which naturally supplied him a further and better knowledge of the Japanese people, in their religious intellectual life in particular. Therefore, his statements that "the Japanese soldiers did not commit any atrocities" and that "the Japanese are very clean and polite" are backed by years of personal observation of and intimate contact with various types of the Japanese people, carrying far more weight than the unsubstantiated statements of political and war leaders of his country.

A long residence in a country, however, does not necessarily make a foreigner a possessor of intimate and correct knowledge of its people. Cases of certain foreign diplomats aptly illustrate this fact. Statements of diplomats are frequently made for ulterior purposes; besides, they inevitably have limitations in that their contacts with people are mostly official, and even in private personal contacts their official background is not altogether forgotten, thereby barring them from being taken into the real confidence of people. And language is another major difficulty with which foreign diplomats in Japan are confronted. They can learn to speak Japanese rather easily, but how many of them could read books and magazines in the Japanese original? They may have relied on good services of the translators in their employ. Almost invariably, however, those translators have not been in possession of such an intellectual background as to enable them to select adequate and relevant materials for interpreting currents of thought. The white papers of the American Government released during the past year reveal an unfortunate fact that their favorite materials have been extreme views, both rightist and leftist, which were responsible largely for the alarmist attitude of that Government in dealing with Japanese-American relations in the pre-war years.

As early as December 1934, Ambassador Grew sounded a false alarm by reporting to his Government that "it would be criminally short-sighted to discard from calculation the possibility of eventual war with Japan," which was made on the ground that "things were being constantly said and written in Japan to the effect that Japan's destiny was to subjugate and rule the world." These writings and utterances to which the American Ambassador referred were entirely by irresponsible leaders of extreme groups whose existence and activity are common to all countries, including the United States. It was really a revelation to us Japanese that responsible leaders of the American Government had long been infused with such alarmist ideas. No responsible leaders on our side had come to realize the inevitability of the final clash perhaps until the American declaration of economic war on Japan.

In glaring contrast with this misled conception of the current of the Japanese thought is the statement of a writer who had lived in Japan nearly 30 years and who can follow movements of the Japanese mind in original Japanese writings. Commenting on the "Main Drive Behind Japanese National Policies" a few years ago, he explained: "The predilection for division of responsibility and decision by consultation among a group is deep rooted. From ancient times, this has been exemplified in the family-council. Oligarchy is congenial to the Japanese mind, but not dictatorship. Furthermore, Japan is devoted to the way of moderation, the Golden Mean of Confucian philosophers. . . . Restraint is a keynote of Japanese art and conduct." Although many of the theses advanced in his analysis of the main drive behind our national policies cannot be accepted without important qualifications, the intimate knowledge of our people acquired during his long residence among us and the intelligent understanding of the Japanese mind through a comprehensive study of Japanese culture and institutions from original sources enabled him to grasp this basic principle of the Japanese philosophy of life as shown in his above-quoted statement. Thus, the so-called Japanese atrocity stories not only publicize the rank absurdity of the materials themselves, but also betray the gross ignorance of Japan and the Japanese people on the part of the Anglo-American government leaders as well as propaganda experts.

The recurrence of such a ridiculous blunder can be eliminated only by seeking the advice of those who have intimate knowledge of the people propagandized. But if such counsel had been taken, there would have been no war in the Pacific.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

—BY ASATARO MIYAMORI—

Toshio Yokozawa (1913-)

A farmer in Nagano Prefecture.

A Cricket

Jugatsu no Samuyo no niwa ni Ikite naku
Korogi hitotsu Kikisute gatashi.
A cricket, still alive,
Chirps in the garden near
A cold October night—
It cannot fail to catch my ear.

Shuho Yoda (1885-)

Formerly a prefectural inspector of forests, Shuho is now known as a poet.

The Nachi Cataract

Nachi no mitaki Aogi tatoru Waga maeni
Kiiroki cho no Hitotsu monari.
Just in front of me who
Was gazing and admiring
The Nachi Cataract,
A yellow butterfly was flitting.

Cicadas in Chorus with a Waterfall

Takitsubo wo Mamoru kodachi no Oisugi ni
Todoro no hibiki Semi naki awasu.
Hark! several cicadas perched
Upon a grove of cedars old and tall,
Which overhang the basin of the waterfall,
Cry in a chorus with the waterfall.

SONG

To Ootomono Sakanoeno Ooiratsume
By HER MOTHER, OOTOMONO SAKANOENO IRATSUME
(From the Manyoshu)

My daughter saw me off when I left her,
Standing the iron-studded gate anear,
Sunk in deep thoughts, and with sad countenance,
As if I were to go abroad at once.
And night and day I only think of her.
And lo! I am emaciated so.
And how wet are my sleeves in sorrow deep!
If I go on in this wise, how can I sleep
Or live then e'en a month here without woe?

Envoy

As you yearn and care
For me in thoughts confused so—
Like dishevelled hair
At morn, in my dream I saw
You,—you, my daughter, I saw.
(Translated by Mario Ide)

THE MEANING OF LOVE TO A JAPANESE

People of Japan Differentiate Between Love and Amour

(From the Seikai Orai)

In the West the word "love" has many meanings: it may mean the love of a man for a woman, the love of parents for their children, the love for one's country and people, love in friendship, etc. But in Japan the love of a man for a woman, is clearly differentiated from true love or the love that does not hold within it the sex element. And from such an understanding of this word comes the saying: "Ai" (true love) is stronger than "Koi" (the strong feeling of affection that one holds for one of the opposite sex)." Thus writes Count Yoshinori Futara, member of the House of Peers. His views, in substance, follow:

One of the greatest experiences in the life of man is love, that is, love for a woman. In the Japanese language that kind of love is expressed by the word "Renai"—"Ren" or "Koi" meaning love between a man and a woman, and "Ai" meaning true love, the kind of love that does not hold the sex element.

In the West the word "love" has many meanings. "Love" expresses the love of a man for a woman, the love of parents for children, the love for one's country and people, the love found in true friendships, etc. But among the Japanese the so-called love and pure love are distinctly differentiated, hence the two words "Koi" and "Ai." "Koi" means love with the sex element, such as the "Koi" of Romeo and Juliet, and "Ai" means the love that one holds for one's country, or the love which a mother holds for her child. Thus, in "Renai" we have a word which is very similar in meaning to the western word "love." "Ren" is also read "Koi" while "Ai" means pure, sexless love. Thus these two together form the word "Renai," a beautiful mixture of two kinds of love.

Liebe, amour, love—all western words for that particular feeling of strong affection between sexes—seem to the Japanese quite inadequate.

Recently I have been given numerous opportunities to attend the marriage ceremonies of young men who were soon leaving for the front with no thought of returning alive. The true solemnity and great significance of such marriages cannot be understood by the Westerner who thinks of "love" only as between a man and a woman.

Have Sincere Love

These Japanese marriages have, of course, as their prerequisite, a fervent, sincere love between the two parties concerned. But more than that there is a strong desire on the man's part to leave behind him a dear wife to care for and to serve his parents in his place after he is gone. There is also the wish of the young man to leave behind an heir to carry on his house and family name. Such a marriage would, therefore, free him of all home and family responsibilities and permit him to give his all in the service of his country.

In such a marriage there is an element surpassing the mere love of a man for a woman, or vice-versa. For the Westerner who looks upon such marriages and judges them according to his standards of "love" there is truly something definitely incomprehensible.

These marriages bespeak eloquently of the traditional Japanese respect for the house and family. The supreme love of the Japanese is for the house and family, which is the spiritual old home of the ancestors. This love for the family, for the ancestors, is united with the love for country and serves to enhance "Renai" or the love of the two parties being married. This idea is strictly Japanese and is brought about by the feeling that "Ai," or true love, is stronger than "Koi," or love between the sexes.

The Japanese idea of love is doubtless very difficult for the Westerner to understand, for to the Japanese the word "love" represents two distinctly different ideas. The Westerner would regard Japanese marriages as acts in which the love of individuals is "sacrificed" for the motherland. But such reasoning utterly fails to explain the fact that the Japanese love for family is one with the love for country. The very fact that Japanese dramas and fiction often deal with this idea of "Ai" being stronger than "Koi," and the additional fact that such dramas are most popular with the Japanese masses, must not be overlocked by our moralists, educators, and statesmen.

Fruits of Wisdom

The nerve which never relaxes—the eye which never blanches—the thought which never wanders—the purpose that never wavers—these are the masters of victory.—Anon.

* * *

However brilliant an action, it should not be esteemed great unless the result of a great and good motive.—Rochefoucauld.

Wicked U.S. Policy in P.I.

Keynote of America's Administrative Plan Was to Stunt Islands' Wholesome National Growth

By KEINOSUKE BABA
(Fom the Kagaku Shicho)

The history of America's 40-year administration of the Philippines was a history of a "Divide and Rule" policy, consistently followed to suppress or, at least, misguide the growing self-consciousness of the Filipino people.

One glaring instance of this policy was the machination to estrange the Christianized Filipinos from the other peoples. By flaunting exaggerated propaganda of the savagery of the Moros and Igorots, the Americans tried to depict them as wholly unassimilable with the Filipino Christians.

But the Christianized elements, whom America sought to alienate from the others and to manipulate, were imbued with a fervent desire for independence. Perceiving this, America resorted to a scheme even more subtle and insidious than the "Divide and Rule" policy. She went about splitting the Philippine economy in two in order to obstruct its healthy development. While the Filipinos were engrossed in their quest for political freedom, America steadily advanced her scheme to wrest economic autonomy from them.

Incomparable in hideousness with the racial "Divide and Rule" machination, the economic intrigue was of such a nature as to bring the Filipinos to the rude awakening that the Tydings-MacDuffie Act of 1934, far from heralding the dawn of their long-sought political independence, was a farce, pure and simple.

Part Was Absorbed

The American economic ravage in the Philippines began with the enactment in 1903 of the Philippine Coinage Act, under which the Philippine economy appeared to have been absorbed in American dollars. Actually, however, only part of it was so absorbed.

Prior to the establishment of American rule, the principal currency in circulation in the Philippines was silver, mostly Mexican dollars. This the United States replaced with a gold standard under the Coinage Act just referred to. But the gold standard was only a name. For one thing, no gold coins were coined. For another, a gold-exchange standard based on gold specie reserve was adopted for international transactions while domestically, silver notes supported by silver specie were put into circulation. In other words, the country was put on a double-currency basis, with her foreign exchange placed on a gold standard and her domestic money on a silver standard.

In 1906, however, America, on the pretext of the high price of silver, substituted gold as specie reserve for silver notes. Soon the gold standard swept over the whole currency structure, no distinction being made between the foreign exchange and the domestic monies.

It is amusing, however, that the specie reserve was not necessarily gold, but was made up mostly by American dollar funds or, more exactly, deposits in American banks. The value of the Philippine currency was maintained through the maintenance of the exchange value vis-a-vis the American money. To all intents and purposes, therefore, the Philippines was not on a purely gold standard but on a gold-exchange standard. After the year 1933, when she followed the American example in going off gold, however, she was virtually on dollar-exchange standard.

Free Trade Act Promulgated

In 1909, six years after the enactment of the Coinage Act, the Free Trade Act was promulgated. This marked a major turning point in American-Philippine economic relations. Under the Paris Treaty of 1898, the United States agreed, for a period of the ensuing ten years, not to claim on the Philippines trade privileges in excess of those to be enjoyed by Spain. Under this stipulation, America refrained, ostensibly at least, from attempting a fundamental revision of her trade relations with the archipelago. Upon the lapse of the ten-year period, America showed her intention to establish relations of free trade, now that the ground had been prepared through the pursuance of her currency policy.

The Philippines opposed the American intention fearing that the proposed free trade relations would work havoc with her fiscal revenue and that the duty-free import of American goods would jeopardize native industries, thereby aggravating her economic dependence on America and ultimately nullifying her economic autonomy.

America put through her intention in utter disregard of the Filipino opposition. Shortly after the establishment of free trade relations, which was soon followed by the outbreak of World War I, American capital (and technique) made heavy inroads into all fields of the Philippine economy. The sugar-refining, cocoanut-oil-refining, Manila hemp and other export industries were put on a modern factory scale, to the astonishment of the native industrialists who had then only handcraft industries to boast.

The throwing open of the American market under the free trade principle and the first World War boom ushered in an increased demand for sugar, copra, cocoanut-oil, Manila hemp and other produce and brought higher price for them. A new hope was given these industries. All this meant a jump in the prices of sugar-cane, cocoanut and hemp plantations. The value of investments in real estate rose in consequence.

Invested in Exports

Noticing this phenomenon, the Philippine Government made investments in the export industries on the mortgage of real estate. Real estate investments were thus turned into industrial capital. There dawned an industrial rise for the country with the background of domestic capital. To a casual observer it seemed that, in parallel with the expansion of American investment, domestic capital in the export industries went on piling. But appearances are deceptive. The newly built industrial edifice contained the following fatal weakness.

The newly risen industries in Philippines were all export industries, which, because of the high production cost, could exist only as long as the free American market was open. The high production cost was accounted for partly by the fact that the peso was pegged at 50 American cents. At any rate, the Philippine products were so high in cost that they had no outlet other than the American market. Once this sole outlet was closed, the Philippine industries would be knocked out of their existence.

This precariousness or, rather this abject dependence of the industries on America, was also the case with capital. The bulk of domestic capital was invested in real estate (only part of it was transferred on Government credit to industries). The rise of new industries would bring about an appreciation in the value of real estate investments, it is true, but once industries suffered a decline through the loss of the export market or the withdrawal of foreign capital, those investments would depreciate in value. (Here the words "export market" and "foreign capital" imply the American market and American capital.) Too weak to create other enterprises than export industries, the Philippine domestic capital was, for the most part, subservient to American economy.

Created Industrial Society

Now, the Philippine export industries, founded as they were on a combination of domestic capital of such a nature and foreign capital, created an industrial society, which was entirely apart from the agricultural society. The society sprang up with Manila as its center. The two societies were different in organization. The agricultural society was made up of landlords with tenants held in subjection to them. It was an extremely stagnant society which one would be tempted to call a primitive economic society. The industrial society could not or would not mingle with it.

There was a marked difference in the volume of currency circulation between these two societies. With the rise of export trade following the opening of free trade relations with United States, currency circulation went on swelling, rising from 57,000,000 pesos in 1913 to 200,000,000 pesos in 1940, 70 per cent of which reportedly circulated in Manila.

Similarly, there prevailed a marked difference in the scale of prices between the two societies. Agricultural produce would undergo a sharp rise in price when they reached the industrial society, while imported goods supplied from the industrial society would have gone up tremendously in price by the time they reached the agricultural communities.

In this way, an economic national border had been erected within a country. The Philippines had been economically divided in two. While the Filipinos were striving for political independence from America, they were removed farther and farther from economic independence.

The War of Greater East Asia has put a definite end to the Philippines economic dependence on America. Thanks to the magnanimous help of the Japanese Government, the Filipinos have solved their economic issues. Since the attainment of independence, the Philippines has been undergoing steady economic progress along the right lines. The contrast between the Japanese and American policies cannot fail to strike any observer.